SEPTEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3305.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1793.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION,

Appointing a Day of General Humiliation, Thanksgiving and Prayer.

WHEREAS it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to put an end to the grievous calamity, that recently afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and it is the duty of all, who are truly sensible of the Divine Justice and Mercy, to employ the earliest moments of returning health in devout expressions of penitence, submission, and gratitude: THEREFORE I have deemed it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing THURSDAY, the *Twelfth Day of December next*, to be holden, throughout the Commonwealth, as a Day of GENERAL HUMILIATION, THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. AND I earnestly exhort and entreat my Fellow-Citizens to abstain, on that day, from all their worldly avocations, and to unite in confessing, with contrite hearts, our manifold sins and transgressions;—in acknowledging, with thankful adoration, the mercy and goodness of the Supreme Ruler and Preserver of the universe,—more especially manifested in our late deliverance;—and in praying, with solemn zeal, that the same mighty power would be graciously pleased to instill into our minds the just principles of our duty to Him, and to our fellow-creatures;—to regulate and guide all our actions by his Holy Spirit;—to avert from all mankind the evils of War, Pestilence, and Famine;—and to bless and protect us in the enjoyment of Civil and Religious Liberty. AND all Officers of the Commonwealth, as well as all Pastors and Teachers, are, also, particularly requested to make known this Proclamation, and, by their example and advice, to recommend a punctual observance thereof within their respective jurisdictions and congregations;—so that the voice of the people, strengthened by its unanimity, and sanctified by sincerity, ascending to the throne of grace, may there find favour and acceptance.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the Independence of America the Eighteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

IT is an observation often made, "that men do not understand their true interest," and I am fully persuaded that the greater part of the people of *America* now furnish a plain and positive proof of the truth of this observation.

Our aristocratical newspapers are filled with loud complaints concerning the conduct of the Ambassador of *France*. Some individuals with their names annexed to their publications, and some corporate bodies also, (regardless of the interests of their country) have joined in the general cry, and have severely censured this mild, amiable, unassuming gentleman. Had they considered the matter attentively, as I have done, they would sing a very different song; and instead of dinning in our ears the necessity of taking care of our own country, and the virtues, the merits, and the undoubted patriotism of President WASHINGTON, they would have shewn that gratitude is due to the present National Convention of *France* only, for the existence and independence of these States. It is indeed idle to say, that we are under obligations to WASHINGTON, to HANCOCK, the ADAMS'S, or any other of our countrymen, who espoused our cause with a halter about their necks; for it is well known that if we had been subdued, they would have shared in the same common calamity, and been slaves as well as we. What justice, or gratitude, or respect, can be due to them, even though they are honored by the people with offices, when they are from among ourselves, and we have known them from their youths? What if they do represent the sovereignty of the people, the majesty of the United States, have we not agreed to give up these to our good allies, and become slaves to the French, because they are fighting for liberty?—Should we meet with any loss if they were to leave their places, when we have so many better men to fill them? Every body knows that the principal writer in the CHRONICLE would be willing to fill a number of them himself, and he has friends and connexions enough to take up all the rest; and if one state could do this, how many might be furnished from all the States! What an happy country this is, where we have so much stuff of which to make Presidents and Congressmen! It is true that some of them seem to be crooked sticks at present, but then a good place would soon straiten them, and meagre as they now are, they would plump up like partridges, and become as wise, and as learned, and as good, as we could wish them to be.

It is foolish to object that the enemies to the Federal Government, and the supporters of M. GENET, have not rendered such services to their country as entitle them to its confidence; for what were exertions in the cabinet or the field, when compared with writing constantly in the papers in favour of civil liberty, sounding the alarm against our rulers, and crying up the virtues, and the piety, and the prudence, and the moderation of the French Republic? What if few or none of these friends to the people can be found in the number of those who fought our battles, and conducted our affairs in the period of our distress? Were they not freemen, and had they not a right to bestow themselves as they pleased? If they were disposed to remain behind the curtain, or run away when the enemy approached, who should compel them to act otherwise, or what reflection is it on their characters? Can liberty exist in a country were a man is compelled to fight against his will, or is obliged to advance his money when he chooses to keep it in his pocket? Indeed, there can be no freedom in any country, where a man is obliged to do that which he does not choose to do; and they are certainly the best men who have taken the best care of themselves. Did we not use to repeat the maxim, "save your money, and you save your country;" and certainly those who saved their money and their lives too, when others were foolishly hazarding both, are worthy of double honor.

Let us compare the obtrusive conduct of those aristocrats, those British tories, who are preaching up our obligations to the President and other American patriots, for their services in the revolution, with the modest deportment of the worthy and excellent Ambassador of *France*! Has *he* ever lisped a word of our obligations to his nation, or claimed any sacrifice of our interest on this account? Has *he* ever reflected on our government, because they did not construe treaties in his sense?—Blush, ye sycophants, ye courtiers, ye speculators and tories, when I say, he has not! Who can say, that the French have received any advantage by our dismemberment from *Great-Britain*? I can prove, on the contrary, that it has been a great disadvantage to *France;* for would it not have been a much greater honour for her to conquer *Great-Britain*, when united with *America*, than now we are separated from her? Has not this dismemberment deprived her of laurels which she would otherwise have certainly worn? Was not our treaty with *France*, again, a very disadvantageous one, and on our making peace with *Great-Britain*, did not *France* contend earnestly that we might enjoy the *Newfoundland* fishery, and possess other important advantages? Has she not generously given us all the money lent us during the war? and does not the conduct of their most worthy Ambassador shew that they are not willing to expose us to the least difficulty in order to serve them?

It is certainly intolerable arrogance in the President and other officers in the Federal Government to differ from M. GENET, in his construction of the French treaty. Had not this gentleman a right to determine what its meaning was, and act accordingly, without consulting *America*? Did ever one party pretend to dispute the right of the other, to determine absolutely the meaning of an agreement between them? Is it not the height of ingratitude for us to refuse suffering the French to fit out privateers in our ports, even though it should not have been so stipulated? Is not privateering perfectly consistent with our ideas of humane and honourable warfare? Do not the prizes taken by French privateers go immediately into the coffers of the National Convention, and help support their cause? Or, if individuals either of their, or our nation, are benefited, are they not men distinguished for their integrity, their fair and honourable dealing, and their aversion to every thing cruel or mean?—None but the enemies to civil liberty can answer these questions in the negative.

To put an end to all our present difficulties, I beg leave to propose, that we should put ourselves under the government and direction of the French nation, and their ambassador. How much trouble would this save us! The disputes and the expences which attend elections would then cease. The money now paid to our civil list, however, must be continued, because it would be ungenerous to expect these good people to govern us without some compensation for it; but then had we not rather pay this money to French commissaries and consuls, than to your WASHINGTONS, ADAMS and JAYS, whose fathers and mothers we know, and who once stood on the same footing with ourselves? In this case the pernicious funding system might be abolished, and our impost and excise, instead of being foolishly appropriated to pay the debts contracted during an inglorious and unsuccessful war, might serve to aggrandize and establish the republic of *France*; and what genuine patriot does not feel himself more interested for that country than his own?—Then too all those who have been impudently stiled a French faction would be provided for, or, if they were not, would sound the alarm on the other side, and write just as warmly against *France*, as they do now in its favour. We shall never want for virtuous, disinterested patriots, while these gentlemen remain out of office and pay.

I do hope that my fellow citizens will at length open their eyes and discern their true interest. We have been independent long enough, and it is high time that we entered into the vortex of European politics, and joined heart and hand, with our religious, humane, virtuous, and disinterested allies, the French nation.

Ca Ira!!

On the mode of arming and equipping the Militia, prescribed by the late "Act" of Assembly "for "the regulation of the Militia of the common-"wealth of Pennsylvania."

THAT Pennsylvania might have a well regulated Militia, which is the only safe and constitutional method of defending a free State, there was certainly great necessity for many material alterations in her late-existing Militia-Laws.

The mustering and exercising of Militia-men has hitherto been a mere mockery of power and of discipline: nay, rather an injury to individuals, and a nuisance to society; and productive of no one good purpose. It promoted drunkenness and idleness, and their almost inseparable companions, quarrelling and mischief.

I am much pleased to find that the Legislature has revised the system, and placed the Militia on a more respectable and serviceable footing. I hope this will answer the ends desired; but I fear much is yet wanting to render the Militia *truly* respectable, and a *real* means of defence.

In the former system scarcely a man appeared at muster, with a musket or gun of any kind; a stout club or *shilaly* was frequently the substitute.—The present regulation of every man's being obliged to appear armed and accoutred is to some purpose: For it is evident that clubs and *shilalies* are only the tools of civil war, and by no means calculated to repel an enemy or protect a frontier.

But I think it is rather *impolitic* and *improper*, as well as *unreasonable*, that Militia-men should be obliged to provide their own arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, as is established by the late "Act" of Assembly "for the regula-"tion of the Militia of the commonwealth of "Pennsylvania."

I shall consider this mode of arming and equipping in three points of view.

And first.—Of their *inability* to arm and equip themselves.

I am aware that the Law excuses some, and authorizes the proper Officers under the Law to excuse others from this duty, on account of their poverty and inability to perform it. But the line of distinction will be a very difficult one to be drawn, between those who are able, and those who are not; there is no rule or standard, by which to judge;—difficulties and differences will arise;—complaints and court-martials may be endless.

The circumstances of many may be peculiar, and may render them *really unable*, without distressing themselves or their families, to arm and equip themselves in the manner required by the Law, whom yet neither the Law excuses, nor the proper officers under the Law will think they can, with strict propriety or legality, excuse.

These—and perhaps they may be full as many in number as will appear at muster, and many of them such as would make the hardiest and best soldiers——will be obliged to absent themselves, and incur the penalty of two dollars per year, as the lesser present grievance or evil.

It is true—every Militia-man may hold his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, exempted from all suits, distresses, and executions or sales for debt, or the payment of taxes: This regulation may be political, and very necessary to *preserve* these articles for the use of the State; but if it is held out as an inducement to *provide* arms, &c. it is a sanction to injustice, which Laws should never countenance, but in cases of *extreme necessity*; nor *then*, without repairing, as soon as possible afterwards, the injuries which may have been sustained.

But many poor persons are happily not in debt, and have little need of such a privilege; and many, who are in debt, are noble-spirited enough to scorn taking advantage of this *legal* liberty of *defrauding* their creditors.

Those who are circumstanced as I have mentioned—*really unable* to arm and equip themselves, and yet *judged* by the Law, and the proper officers under the Law, unentitled to enjoy an exemption from this duty—stay at home, in-

stead of attending on the days of exercise, and learning military discipline, and the manœuvres and duty of a soldier.

Now, when the Militia is called forth into *actual service*, it is these who will turn out, being obliged, in consideration of the penalty of twelve or sixteen dollars (per month), which is inflicted on neglecting or refusing to serve a tour of Militia duty. And those, who are able to bear and pay this penalty, will, most likely, prefer *paying* it, to exposing themselves to the danger and drudgery of *actual service*; and are, in general, the same persons, who were able to provide their own arms, ammunition and accoutrements,—who appeared regularly on the days of exercise,—and who are consequently the best acquainted with military duty and discipline.—

Thus, then, will the better disciplined part of the Militia be left behind at home; and, after all the "regulation," organization, care and instruction, the Militia, who will be actually employed in service, will, like a set of raw recruits, be unacquainted with discipline, and unfit for duty.

Besides, having not before provided themselves, they will be obliged to buy up any gun or musket they can catch hold of, whether good for any thing or not; which, though the Law may perhaps take notice of and punish--will notwithstanding plague the officers, and materially impede their progress; the consequence of which, "on a sudden exigency," might be fatal indeed!

This leads me to the second point of view, in which I meant to consider the subject.

Although the Brigade Inspectors are bound to provide and furnish a store of arms, ammunition, accoutrements, drums, fifes, &c. yet no Militia-man, that is even obliged to buy his own arms, &c. is *obliged* to *buy* them out of these stores, provided by the Brigade Inspectors; they are meant only as an accommodation for those who cannot, or do not wish to, procure them elsewhere.

The bores then of the guns and muskets of the Militia may be of very various dimensions. And when the Militia is called into *actual service*, and the twenty or twenty-four cartridges, they have individually provided, are spent, how will ammunition be prepared to suit those various bores? The fact is—it will be impracticable;—and the consequence will be—that many of the cartridges may be too large, and many of them too small: One third of the guns perhaps cannot be loaded at all—another third may be too loosely or too lightly loaded;—and the remaining third alone capable of doing any tolerable execution.—But, besides the loss this will occasion of one half or perhaps two thirds of the actual strength of the Militia, it will breed disorder and confusion throughout the whole, than which nothing is more discouraging; it will intimidate the troops, and prevent that noble spirit from diffusing itself, which ought to fire the soul of every soldier.

But I shall consider the subject in a THIRD point of view.

It is a taxation unequal and injurious.—

The sole end and use of a Militia is, to protect the citizens of a State in the secure enjoyment of their *persons*, their *property*, and their government, against the havoc of insurrection, or the invasion of a foreign enemy.

The *personal* protection of every man (if it were distinct and separate) should be alike taxed, inasmuch as the personal rights of all men, *absolutely* considered, are equal, and equally sacred. But the property of men being very various and unequal, the protection of *it* should never be taxed by the poll; it should be taxed in proportion to the value or amount of such property.

With respect to those persons who shall be *judged* able to arm and equip themselves, *attendance* on the days of exercise signifies not merely the presence of the person—it includes also the appearance there *properly armed, equipped*, and *accoutred*. The fine then, of two dollars per year, is not to be considered merely as a fine for *personal* absence on the days of exercise; it is, in part, a fine for a man's not laying out to the public use a certain determinate *sum* in arms, ammunition and accoutrements.

Now, one man's property may be in value but five times, another's may be twenty times, and another's ten thousand times the amount of *this sum*, and consequently, a demand of *this sum, alike* from each of these—or a taxation or fine of two dollars (or a certain part of two dollars) per year *alike* upon each, for not contributing *this sum*, is an unequal and an unjust taxation.

If this mode is continued, it will be principally the poorer part of the people who will forfeit fines—it will be the poorer part of the people who will be called upon to pay the salaries and expences attendant on the execution of this Military System.—

While those above forty-five years of age—who are indeed the wealthier part of the community—are not only excused from *personal* service—the propriety of which I mean not to call in question—but they are also exempted as to their purses, from contributing their quota of the expence, absolutely incurred in the preservation of *their* property in common with the property of all the individuals of the State.

But if every enrolled Militia-man was furnished by the State with the necessary arms, ammunition and accoutrements; and, if each individual citizen of the State was obliged to contribute to the general expence of this System, and *that* in proportion to the value or amount of his property—in my humble opinion, the inconveniences and injuries I have mentioned would then cease to exist.

Which mode of arming and equipping the Militia shall perhaps be the subject of another paper from A CITIZEN.

But, after declaring that I shall cheerfully and to the best of my ability conform to the Law, and endeavor so to execute what may be my duty under it as to prevent as much as possible the inconveniences hinted at—and warmly recommending to my fellow-citizens and brother-soldiers, a ready obedience to the Law, as the surest means of rendering it less objectionable, and more efficacious to the good of all—I shall subscribe myself also,

With a LOVE for my COUNTRY,
And a RESPECT for its LAWS,
A FIELD OFFICER.

August 29th, 1793.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

From the London Gazette, of Sept. 12.

FURNES, Sept. 9, 1793.

"SIR,

"It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field Marshal Freytag, upon the 8th instant. The latter was posted, as I had the honour of informing you, at Hondschotte, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Leyrel.

"The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed: but upon that day attacking upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in Gen. Walmoden, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of his line. He retired behind the small canal which runs from Balsum to Steenkirk.

"The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded and missing; and that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred prisoners taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

"Upon the 7th, his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to General Walmoden's support; but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty two of the heavy guns, and part of the stores provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque.

"It appears that the enemy had collected forces for this enterprize from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Mosell; and particularly that which had occupied the camp de Cæsar. They were commanded by General Houchard, who is said by the prisoners (although with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpeode.

"In the retreat upon the night of the 6th, his royal highness prince Adolphus, and the Field Marshal, were for a short time in the possession of the enemy. A patrole of cavalry, which ought to be in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpeode, through which one of the columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon his head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended. The Field Marshal was wounded in the head, and I am happy to add, only in the same degree. He has, however, been unable since that time to take command of the army.—Captain Onslar, one of his royal highness's aides de camp, was killed, and another Captain Wangenheim very severely wounded.

"From this situation his Royal Highness and the Field Marshal were relieved by the intrepidity and presence of mind of Gen. Walmoden, who, upon discovering the enemy were in possession of Rexpeode, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter.

"I must repeat, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erskine commanded the rear-guard, and much is due to his conduct and military skill.

"The enemy made a sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 9th—in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side.

"I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant
J. MURRAY, Adj. Gen."

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

Gazette Extraordinary.

By advices from vice-admiral Lord Hood, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean, received this evening, dated Victory, off the islands of Hieres, the 25th Aug. it appears that an intercourse had taken place between his lordship and commissioners from Toulon, and Marseilles; that Lord Hood had published a preliminary declaration and proclamation, and received a paper in answer, of which copies are subjoined. And by subsequent accounts from Captain Nelson, commander of his Majesty's ship Agamemnon, dated Aug. 31. off Oneglia, to Mr. Trevor, his Majesty's minister at the court of Turin, it appears that a treaty relative to Toulon was bro't to a conclusion; and that on the 28th Lord Hood's fleet landed 1,500 men, and took possession of the batteries at the mouth of the harbor. The French Fleet hauled into the inner road, and on the 29th the British fleet, and the fleet of Spain, which joined on the same day, anchored in the outer road of Toulon. It is added that Marseilles has been taken by the republican troops, under General Corteau.

From a London Gazette of Saturday night.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin, to the the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Bermarain, Sept. 10.

"My Lord,

"I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that this morning la Quesnoy surrendered to the troops of his Imperial Majesty. At midnight the town ceased firing, and an officer came out with the terms on which the garrison proposed to capitulate. These terms were rejected, in so far that they deviated from the point, which General Clairfayt had resolved to insist upon, namely, that the garrison should be prisoners of war.—This condition, though combated, did not appear unexpected; and the officer, on quitting Gen. Clairfayt, gave assurances that the stipulation consented to would be accepted.

"At the moment of my dispatching my messenger, the capitulation is not actually signed; but as Prince Cobourg, General Clairfayt, and Count Mercy have severally confided to me the surrender, and authorize me to communicate it to your lordship I hope my doing so will not appear hasty.

"The garrison is to march out on the 13th instant."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 12.

"Late last night arrived here the Falcon, sloop of war, Captain Bisset, from Torbay, with orders from Earl Howe, for all the ships belonging to the fleet under his command to put to sea immediately, and join him in Torbay; the greatest dispatch has been using ever since to equip the ships for sea, the most of which are quite ready, and three of the line of battle ships are now turning out of the sound; four others have made the signal for sailing, and will go in the course of this evening; the remainder to-morrow morning; the fleet will be reinforced from this port by the Gibraltar, of 80 guns, Capt. Makenzie; and the Marlborough, of 74 guns, Capt. Berkely; the former came from Hamoaze this morning, her complement of men being made up from the Druid frigate, the crew of the Fortune sloop of war, and men from the Tenders, lately arrived from the westward.

"It is currently reported, that the French fleet are at sea, and near the channel, consisting of 27 sail of the line, and that Lord Howe's sailing so soon was in consequence."

The victory obtained over the French is so complete, that Gen. Beaulieu, it is said, has taken 32 pieces of cannon.

His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus arrived at Deal yesterday. The particulars of the late action is not yet made public, but certainly they soon will, for his Royal Highness, it is probable has brought them with him. His own Hanoverian regiment went into action one thousand strong, and according to information which we have received, and which we fear will prove too true, came out with sixty-three, and one Ensign.

The Prince has brought with him a list of eighty-three officers killed in the late action. The artillery left by our troops, it is said, was not even spiked up.

We have stopped the press to say, that Captain Popham this morning arrived in town with further accounts from the army, which state, that on Sunday another attack had taken place, the consequence of which had been a most desperate and bloody action.---We are not enabled to state the particulars.—We are given, however, to understand, that an embargo has been laid on the shipping at Ostend, which is preparing to defend itself against the French.—Such is the rumour, but we think it needs confirmation.

Yesterday Lord Lauderdale presented a petition to his Majesty, from the city of Glasgow, signed by upwards of 40,000 persons, praying his Majesty to put an end to the present war.

Camp before Dunkirk.
Wednesday Morning, Sept. 11.

I Just take my pen to inform you, that the night has passed in perfect quietness, and that we expected to take up our old ground again before Dunkirk, but as orders are not to be given out until eleven o'clock this forenoon, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty. We yesterday received the account of the surrender of Quesnoy, which I had almost forgot to insert.

GLOUCESTER, September 16.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday evening.

"The check which the Duke of York's army before Dunkirk received on the 8th instant, has occasioned the immediate sending over to Nieuport 2000 more troops, who were lying on board ships in the Downs, uncertain whether their destination was for the West-Indies or elsewhere. It was matrer of apprehension to many people, when they saw the Duke of York detaching his army from the siege of Dunkirk, that the French would make some grand effort to intercept, and cut them off, and the events of their surmises were not ill founded. The Duke of York's army was certainly retiring in great haste; but the Austrian General, Baron de Beaulieu, coming with a reinforcement of 25,000 men, attacked the French near Ypres, and has routed them with great slaughter—it is asserted, 3000 killed, and 2000 taken prisoners. By which timely diversion and assistance, the Duke of York's army, it is said, have recovered their spirits, and were about to resume their old camp near Dunkirk. We had the news of this action yesterday in several letters from Ostend, Nieuport, &c. but they are not very clear or consistent; and no further particulars are arrived to day."

[The CORIER states, under the London head of Saturday Evening, September 14—That 89 officers of the allied army were killed on the spot, while the Duke was effecting his junction with Marshal Freytag; 60 waggons of wounded were sent to Furnes on that evening, and 60 more the next day; 2000 barrels of powder, and all their heavy artillery, were taken by the French—That the French afterwards attacked Ypres, but were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men—and that immediately after the DUKE had planned a *return to the siege of Dunkirk!*---That the Prince *Adolphus* had returned to his *royal* father at Kew, with a slight wound.]

PORTSMOUTH, October 26.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the snow Mary, Samuel Tripe, master, in 56 days from Liverpool.—Captain Tripe informs us, that soon after the capture of Mentz, Valenciennes, &c. Chester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and many other places in England, petitioned the King and Parliament on the subject of the ruinous war in which Great Britain, in conjunction with the combined powers, were engaged against the liberties of France, earnestly entreating that his majesty would use his influence to effect a general peace, at the same time representing, in affecting terms, the distressed and starving condition of the manufacturers, who were emigrating from all quarters for want of employ—Papers received through various channels corroborate the above intelligence, one of which particularly has the following paragaph: "The city of Edinburgh, in Scotland, has petitioned the king of Great Britain for peace with the French."

Twenty manufacturers of various professions came passengers in the Mary and many more were ready to follow their example.

SALEM, November 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, September 21.

"Yesterday were brought in here two vessels under American colours, taken by a Spanish man of war. They are the Roxburgh, Otway, and Greenway, Jones—part of a fleet that sailed from Bourdeaux destined I believe for Martinique, and under the convoy of a French frigate of 40 guns.

On Friday night Captain Archer arrived from Cadiz, which he left the 21st of September. He says, the Spanish fleet which had returned into that port on account of the great mortality on board, was not a part of the combined fleet, but had been cruising separately in the Mediterranean. Before he left Cadiz, the most of the fleet had again sailed for the Mediterranean, after having landed, as he was told, 7000 sick men.

Capt. Besom arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen, in 48 days passage. Three days after his sailing, he spoke with an English vessel 7 days from Ostend, which informed him of the defeat of the Duke of York's forces near Dunkirk, and mentioned their loss of men as very great.

BOSTON, October 30.

On Saturday last arrived here, Captain Cushing, in a schooner, in 50 days from Havre-de-Grace. He brings no later accounts of the operations of the French and combined armies, than we have received. The siege of Dunkirk was not raised when he left Havre; but the garrison was well supplied with provisions, and plenty of men, who were to defend it to the last extremity. The crops of grain of all kinds were the greatest ever known at any season, all over France—and provision of all sorts, extremely low and in great plenty. Flour, Captain Cushing says, sold at Havre, for three dollars per barrel.

NORFOLK, November 4.

On Sunday last arrived here the ship Camilla, Capt. Robert Service, from Cadiz, which place he left the 15th of September last, and has brought the following.

Copy of a letter from A. Merry, Esq. British Consul-general at Madrid, to James Duff, Esq; British Consul at Cadiz.

"SIR, "Madrid, Sept. 6, 1793.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the cities of Marseilles and Toulon having on the 21st and 22d of last month sent commissioners to Lord Hood, with offers to surrender themselves to him, as in deposit, together with all the fortresses in the two places, and the ships in the harbour of Toulon. His Lordship dispatched a frigate to admiral Languara, requesting that he would proceed with his fleet, and some land forces, to assist his operations; and that Languara having accordingly proceeded off Toulon, the two fleets entered that harbour on the 28th: and the land forces which Kicardos was to send, not being arrived there, the mariners were

disembarked from the ships under the command of Gravina, and they took possession of the forts and ships; the latter are said to be above 30 sail of the line, besides frigates. Louis XVII. was proclaimed by the inhabitants; for Lord Hood had agreed to restore every thing when peace shall take place. This news was dispatched as soon as the mariners were safely landed, and in possession of the fortresses. There are other particulars, which I have not time to relate.

"Yours, &c.
(Signed) "A. MERRY.

To James Duff, Esq.
Cadiz.

Captain Service also informs that a large quantity of flour was shipping at Cadiz for both Toulon and Marseilles.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Eliza, Captain Colley, we are sorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie, sen. (of the house of Gregorie and Barksdale, Petersburg) and Mr Archibald Hunter of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the last of August for having expressed sentiments inimical to the cause of France.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Abington, October 4, 1793, to a gentleman in Manchester, Virginia.

"By John M'Kee, who has just arrived here on his way to Philadelphia, with Piamingo, the great Chickasaw chief, and 4 other of the principal chiefs of that nation, we are informed, that on the 24th of September, a large body of Indians, Cherokees and Creeks, foot and horse, computed at from 1000, to 1500, crossed the Teneffee, at Coyatte, 30 miles below Knoxville, with an intention to surprise that place that night, but day overtaking them a mile short of it, they contented themselves with killing Alexander Caval and his family, consisting of 13 men, women and children.

"For the precipitate retreat of so numerous a body of Indians, we are indebted to general Sevier, who is in the field with a small body of men.

"The cruelty and obscenity practised and exhibited in the murder and on the bodies of Caval's family, and particularly the female and infant part of it, equal, if not surpass, whatever has before been seen, or the imagination can conceive.

"Governor Blount has also arrived here, and upon holding a talk with Piamingo and the other chiefs, they have declined the visit to the President, and returned with him to Knoxville."

Nov. 6. By Captain Deagle, of the schooner Colly, arrived here yesterday, from Norfolk, we are informed of the following melancholy intelligence, viz.

That on Saturday evening, the 27th ult. in a heavy gale of wind from the N. N. E. a brig (supposed to be from Cape-Francois) name and Captain unknown, was cast away 2 leagues inside of Cape-Henry, and totally lost. The passengers and crew, in number 53, men, women and children, all perished, their bodies found the Tuesday following on the beach by the inhabitants, who had them taken up, and decently interred.—The editor hopes shortly to be able to give a more particular account of this truly distressing circumstance, and is sorry to add to the above, by mentioning that most of the passengers in said brig were women and children.

Nov. 7. On Sunday evening, the 27th ult. a small schooner from this port, outward bound, was lost just outside of the Capes in a severe gale from N. N. E. The Captain, two men and a boy were on board, only one of whom was saved. The bodies of the Captain and one of the sailors were taken up on the beach, and interred by the inhabitants.

Last night arrived in Hampton roads a French corvette, of 24 guns, from Cape Francois, with the last remains of the whites from that place; the Cape is now entirely destroyed, not a house left standing. She brings a confirmation of the news of Jeremie, Nichola Mole, and the Platform, being in possession of the English.

CARLISLE, November 6.

Having received information from various parts of this and the neighbouring States, that reports have been circulated, relating to the health of the inhabitants of this town, that have no foundation in truth; the printer of this paper is requested by the physicians, and other respectable inhabitants, to contradict such reports. We have certainly been free from any symptoms of the malignant fever, that has raged so long in the capital of this state; and also from any other disease that could be called contagious.——A considerable number of the inhabitants have indeed been visited with intermitting fevers and agues, which have prevailed, contrary to what has been usual, in many parts of Pennsylvania, in this uncommonly dry and unhealthy season; but we must still say, agreeable to former publications on this subject, that we know of few or no places where the inhabitants, in general, enjoy a greater degree of health, than in this town and its neighbourhood.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER,
City-Hall, Nov. 14th, 1793.

After the long continued distress with which our city hath been afflicted, the Committee have the happiness to congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the return of as great a degree of health, they unanimously believe, as usually prevails at this season of the year.

They have heard of no new cases in the malignant fever for many days; and they have great reason to suppose, that there will not remain any vestige of it in the city or suburbs after a few days.

Applications for admission to the hospital at Bush-Hill have ceased. Of ninety-one patients who still remain there, the physicians are not apprehensive of losing above three or four; the convalescents encrease daily.

Among the great number of our citizens who retired to the country, it doth not appear that one of them hath been attacked by the disorder since their return; reports to the contrary have been circulated, which, upon investigation, have proved to be false.

Purifying the houses where the disorder hath been, is essentially necessary to prevent future infection. The committee think it incumbent upon them to repeat to their fellow-citizens, and to urge in the most pressing manner, the performance of this important duty.

Cloathing, either for the body or beds, which hath been made use of by the sick, and more particularly for those who have died of the disorder, should be washed, baked, buried or destroyed. The loss which would attend a total destruction, will not, it is hoped, be put in competition with the life or health of an individual, much less with those of the community.

The Committee are of opinion, that our fugitive brethren, as well as others, who have business to transact, may safely come to the city, without danger from the late prevailing disorder.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, President.

Committee Chamber, City-Hall, Nov. 15.

To the Citizens of PHILADELPHIA.

The inattention of a number of the inhabitants in whose houses the late disorder hath prevailed, in not opening and cleansing them, agreeably to the recommendations frequently repeated, hath induced this committee, in conjunction with the assistant committee, to enter into the following resolutions.

Resolved, That it is highly expedient to have all houses and stores in this city and liberties, wherever the malignant fever prevailed, purified and cleansed as speedily and compleatly as possible, and to have all those well aired, which have been closed for any length of time; and that it be recommended to the citizens to have unslacked lime thrown into their privies.

Resolved, That the members of these committees will exert themselves, in their several districts, to have the foregoing resolve carried into effect; and that where the districts are too large for the respective members, they be hereby empowered to call in such respectable characters to their assistance, as may be necessary, and may be disposed to co-operate in this business.

Resolved, That when any person, whose house requires to be cleansed, and who is able to defray the expence thereof, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisition of the members appointed to carry these resolves into effect, he or they shall be reported to the next Grand Jury for the city or county, as supporting a nuisance dangerous to the public welfare.

By order of the Board,
CALEB LOWNES, Sec'ry.

Extract from an account just published, by Mr. Carey, of the malignant fever, lately prevalent in Philadelphia.

Of the number of citizens who fled away, it is difficult to form any accurate estimate. In the city, from Vine to South streets, which has been surveyed by a man employed by the committee, of 21,000 inhabitants, the number of absent people is stated to be 8600. But as this business was several weeks performing, considerable variations must necessarily have taken place. The emigration was not finished in those streets examined in the early part of its progress,—and towards the latter part, the emigration had been already considerable. Allowing one to balance the other, and the removals in the liberties to have been equal to those in the city, we shall probably not err much when we estimate the number who left the city at about 17,000. This is not so many as I supposed when I last wrote on the subject, at which time I estimated them at 23,000. Which of the two is accurate, or whether either of them is so, I leave the reader to determine.

Some of those who remained in the city have, for reasons not very easy to justify, been in the habit of reproaching those who fled, with criminality, as deserters, who abandoned their posts. I believe, on the contrary, that as the nature of our government did not allow the arbitrary measures to be pursued, which, in despotic countries, would probably have extinguished the disorder at an early period—it was the duty of every person to avoid the danger, whose circumstances and situation allowed it. The effects of the desertion were, moreover, salutary*. The sphere of action of the disorder was diminished. Two or three empty houses arrested the disease in its progress, as it was slowly, but surely, travelling through a street, and probably rescued a neighbourhood from its ravages. We shall long have to mourn the severe loss our city has felt, in being bereft of so many valuable citizens: and had the 17,000 who retired, been in the city during the prevalence of the disorder and lost as large a proportion of their number, as those did who remained, we should instead of 4000 dead, have lost nearly 6000, and perhaps had to deplore in the number, another Clow, a Kay, a Lea, a Sims, a Dunkin, a Strawbridge, men of extensive business, whose loss will be long felt—a Pennington, a Glentworth, a Hutchinson a Sarjeant, a Howell, men endowed by heaven with eminent abilities—a Fleming, a Graisl, a Sproat, men of exalted piety and virtue—a Wilson, an Adgate, a Baldwin, a Carroll, a Tomkins, citizens of most estimable characters. Let those then, who have remained, regard their long absent friends, as if preserved from death by their flight, and rejoice at their return in health and safety—let those who have been absent acknowledge the exertions of those who maintained their ground. Let us all unite in the utmost vigilance, to prevent the return of this fell destroyer, by the most scrupulous attention to the cleansing and purifying our scourged city—and let us join in thanksgiving to that Supreme Being, who has, in his own time, stayed the avenging storm, ready to devour us, after it had laughed to scorn all human efforts.

List of all the burials in the several Graveyards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the several books kept by clergymen, sextons, &c. from August 1st to November 9th, 1793.

Protestant Episcopalians	Christ Church	173
	St. Peter's	109
	St. Paul's	70
Presbyterians	First	73
	Second	128
	Third	107
	Scotch	12
	Seceders	33
Roman Catholics	St. Mary's	251
	German part do.	30
	Trinity	54
Friends		373
Free Quakers		39
German	Lutherans	641
	Calvinists	261
Moravians		13
Sweeds		75
Baptists		50
Methodists		32
Universalists		2
Jews		2
Kensington		169
Potter's-field, including the new ground		1334
		4031

Note.

* Perhaps had all our citizens remained, we should have had famine added to our calamity; whereas we had plentiful markets during the whole time. The prices, too, were in general not far beyond what they are usually at the same season of the year.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, dated September 21.

"The Duke of York appeared before Dunkirk on the 8th inst. with about 50,000 men. The Sans Culottes, well clad, after an hearty dinner, sallied forth, and a most dreadful engagement took place. The next day the French made a second attack with great success, and obliged his royal highness to move off with a quick step, leaving thousands on the field—52 pieces of cannon—all the tents, baggage, &c. with an immense quantity of ammunition. The young general has gone to Menin, and I suppose intends putting himself under Prince Cobourg, to be drilled into prudence and good conduct."

The army under the command of Gen. Wayne, says the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 2d instant, consisting of 3000 regular troops, and 1000 volunteers from Kentucky, commanded by General Scott, marched from Fort Washington on the 7th of October.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling, wholesale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1794:
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of FRANCIS LESHER, late of the Northern Liberties, Inn-keeper, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; And all persons having any demands against the said estate are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to

BARBARA LESHER, Administratrix.
November 19, 1793. *

Found, on the morning of the 16th instant,

A BANK NOTE.

The owner, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, may have it again. Nov. 19.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the Square and Compass, in Haverford township, a likely sorrel MARE. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FREDERICK BITTLE.
September 12, 1793. *

The sale of the following Estate was unavoidably postponed on account of the late illness in Philadelphia.

To be sold at public vendue,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, subject to the leases of the present tenants, which will expire on the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The estate of the late William Moore, Esq;

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the township of Charlestown, in the county of Chester, distant twenty-three miles from this city. The estate consists of upwards of five hundred acres of choice LAND, three hundred of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow---the mansion house is spacious, convenient and airy, situated upon a high and healthy spot, commanding a most delightful view; the barn is very large, the stables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable grist-mill on the premises near the mansion house, on a never-failing stream called Pickering, running through the estate, and watering a great body of meadow; this stream empties itself into the Schuylkill in front of the house; it formerly supplied water for a saw-mill, which might be replaced, with much ease, at a small expence, and carried on advantageously.

The original tract is now divided into three distinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the mansion house, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent stone houses, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and stables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair, and has increased very considerably in value by the improvements of the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

Any person inclining to treat for the premises, previous to the day fixed for the public sale, may know the terms by applying to LEWIS WEISS, or to PETER MILLER, in this city, or at the mansion house, at Moore-Hall.

Philadelphia, 14th November, 1793. tf.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on Wednesday the 6th inst from Mr. Simmons's stable, in Seventh-street, between Arch and Race-streets, a black HORSE, four years old, supposed to be fourteen hands and one inch high, a small star in his forehead, the mane laying on the near side, a scar on one side of his nose, a long switch tail, and newly shod before. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, No. 88, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov, 18th. MATTHEW WEAVER.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, August 13, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, last night, a bay MARE, about 16 hands high, well made, 4 years old last Spring, trots, paces and canters well, lately shod before, one of her hind feet white, and a few white hairs in the forehead; she is galled a little on the off shoulder, in two places, with the collar, has a long head and a little ram nosed. Whoever takes up and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges; and for the mare and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, the above reward paid, by ¶ JESSE TRUMP.

N. B. Was left at the same time, in the above mentioned pasture, an old sorrel HORSE, with a lump on his back, branded with the letter H on his near buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Twelve Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in any gaol within the United States, a certain JOHN COLLINS; this country born; a Forgeman by trade, who absconded from the subscriber's Iron-Works, in Chester county, this morning (26th August): he is probably above 20 years of age, as he had about 7 months to serve, agreeably to his indenture with the subscriber; he is of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably square built, his head rather small, his chin peaked and inclines upwards toward his nose, which is sharp; chews tobacco profusely, and is fond of strong drink, peevish and quarrelsome when intoxicated: Should he apply at any part of the Turnpike Road or any of the Canal Companies for work, he may be easily discovered to be a Forgeman by the inside of his hands being black or blue, and the skin being perforated with a number of small holes, the size of a large grain of powder, or of a pin's head; his hands will likewise be sore if he works at out-door work: His clothes are uncertain, as he may exchange what he took away, viz. one coattee of second cloth, a lead-coloured sailor fashioned jacket, one red under jacket, Russia sheeting shirts, tow trowsers, one pair of olive-green coloured trowsers of foreign manufacture, commonly called royal rib, a beaver hat, remarkably shallow in the crown and very large in the brim. Iron-Masters will please to take Notice, that he can work at haffery or finery, but much the best at the latter. Reasonable charges, in addition to the above, will be paid if brought home, by

‡ DENNIS WHELEN.
Mary-Ann Forge, August 26, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag-stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crocked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and lines, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for sale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennsylvania, price 4 Dollars; Also his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jersey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-street.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, near Brandywine Meeting-House, a bright bay HORSE, a sore on his off shoulder, occasioned by the bite of a horse, his back has been galled with the saddle, which has left a scar, paces and trots, but most natural to pace when first moved, 15½ hands high, heavy and well made for the draught, 15 years old last spring. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse and TWO for the thief or his ears, and all reasonable charges paid by

CHARLES REED.

August 19, 1793. ¶

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 90 acres, 50 of which are in excellent wood, 8 of meadow, the remainder cleared and well fenced, the whole well watered; there are on the premises, a small stone house, and log house adjoining, with a good barn, stables and barracks, and an excellent new spring-house; situate in Montgomery county, Abington township, between 12 and 13 miles from the city, joining lands of Robert Fletcher, Samuel Simpson and others. For terms of sale, apply to said Robert Fletcher or the subscriber, living near Jenkin-town, on the old York road.

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Seventh Month, 8th, 1793. ‡

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a servant man, named Christian Ludwick Burger, by trade a taylor, about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, browniſh hair which he wears tied, has a brisk walk, and in walking declines very much, a well-behaved fellow, speaks broken English, good German and a little French; had on, when he went away, a green striped half lapelled nankeen coat, with buttons covered of the same, a white streaked muslin jacket, yellow nankeen breeches, blue striped stockings, brass shoe buckles with a narrow rim, and a high crowned hat; he has also taken other clothes with him, among which were a dark blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, a pair lead coloured striped cotton denim breeches, and several other articles, such as jackets, shirts, &c. It is thought there are more in company with him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living at No. 30. in Mulberry-street, between Front and Second-streets,

JOHN H. GENTHER.

August 5, 1793. ¶

N. B. He is about 28 years of age.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Messuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the best kind; it is situate on the brow of the hill, on the north side of the Lancaster road, just over the Middle Ferry, west of Schuylkill: On this place is a good stone dwelling-house, a frame stable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the said ferry, on Marshall's road. June 24.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, near Moorestown, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the morning of the 21st instant, a smallish size bay HORSE, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots rough, and slack of courage, handsome made, had his mane lately cut on the under side, had a long stout dock, flat footed, no shoes and inclined to kick up if two persons were to get on him at once; he has a small blemish on the near eye, no natural marks, except some few grey hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and gives information to Daniel Cooper, at the ferry opposite Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

August 23, 1793. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do, one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caliminco do. two pair of trowsers, one of top-sail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negro's house, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will secure him, so that his master shall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Chester, August 21, 1792.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the night of rhe 20th instant, two likely, active, NEGRO MEN. They are stout well made fellows, and very much alike; the one named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and of a pleasant, open countenance. He had on, and took with him, three new shirts, and one old fine one; a wool hat, much worn; a very good homespun cloth coat, with short skirts and slip pockets; one striped vest pattern jacket, and one of calfskin, dresst with hair on, and much worn; one pair red and white striped cotton trowsers, and two pair of coarse tow linen; and other cloathing not known. He speaks the English and German languages.

The other named FRANK, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and looks down when spoken to. Had on, and took with him, a new wool hat; a grey coating coat and waistcoat, and a striped cotton waistcoat; one pair of narrow black and white striped cotton trowsers, and one pair of tow cloth, dyed olive-green; one pair of white woolen stockings, one pair of thread, soaled with linen, and one pair of cotton. It is supposed the above fellows are gone towards Philadelphia, as they have frequently driven waggons to that place. Whoever secures said Negroes, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, from

† SAMUEL COOK,

July 25, 1793. JAMES ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

In Pennsbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Also for sale, a Ship's Copper Boiler, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable overshot Merchant, Grist and Saw Mill, on a never-failing stream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limestone Land, seven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, and six acres of wood-land. The mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with three boulting-chests, the cloths all in good order, two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country stones; from this mill is sent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, with a stone cave and cooper's shop, together with a large stone barn, forty by thirty feet;---situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good fording-place over the same, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and easy to transport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are several other mill-seats on this estate, with water sufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would suit a stone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are several marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public securities.

Also, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewise, two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, on the Paquces creek, in Sussex county, New-Jersey. The greatest part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak swamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-house. Sussex is now considered the second county in Jersey in point of numbers, and is by far the most thriving in it. *

Enquire at No. 212, North Front-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres, situate in the township of Bethel, and county of Chester, on Delaware, whereon is a good dwelling-house, 26 by 24 feet, 3 good rooms on a floor, a middling good barn, stable and cow-houses, a good spring-house with a spring of good water, a fine young orchard of about 100 trees of good grafted fruit, 9 or 10 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, with a good stream of water running over the same, about 60 acres or upwards cleared, the remainder of the land in good growing timber; there is also a rapid stream of water running through the said tract of land. The distance from Philadelphia is 25 miles, 9 miles from Chester, 6 miles from Marcus-Hook, and 8 miles from Wilmington. All the above towns being sea-ports, the purchaser will be amicably suited with the conveniency of markets, mills and houses of worship. The title indisputable.

N. B. The title may be made by paying one half the purchase money, for the other half reasonable credit will be given, if required. Any person or persons inclining to purchase said property, may further inform themselves by applying to Robert Pyle, on the premises, or James Barnerd, sheriff of the county of Delaware. † ROBERT PYLE.

August 4, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Trenton in New-Jersey, on the 21st day of June last, a negroe servant man, named Taff, about 22 years of age, of a short and strong make, he often calls himself David Oakford; had on, when he went away, a shirt, trowsers and hat only. He is not a slave, but has between five and six years to serve the subscriber; has been lately seen in Philadelphia; he lived some years ago at Salem, in New Jersey. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in gaol, either in Philadelphia, or in the town of Salem, New-Jersey, and give information thereof to the subscriber, or bring him home shall receive the above reward. SAMUEL LEAKE.

Trenton, July 3, 1793. §4 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, some time in June last, a dark red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT ERWIN, senior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers and pay the same; and all persons who have any just demands against the said estate, may call and receive the same of

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. t. f.

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59 North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, from the Subscriber's Plantation, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, an iron-grey MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands, a natural trotter, two white saddle marks on the near side of her back, her near hind foot white, a short switch tail, and her shoulder rubbed with the collar. Whoever secures the mare and thief (if stolen) so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges,

¶ JEHU ROBERTS.

Eighth Month, 14th, 1792.

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and arrives at Harrisburgh on the Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's. innkeeper, Harrisburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

To the Public,

CATHARINE DIEMER'S

Infallible UNCTION, or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD, is sold by the subscriber, living in Kensington, near the burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

THIS universal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid scald head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in this and the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressed situation with that malady for forty years, and by this valuable ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy; also a number of poor children two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant empirics, and unskilful quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharge from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary unction or ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kressel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with scald heads, are received at her house, and an infallible cure of that leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may be had, universal pills for the Gravel, and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said pills administering immediate relief to the afflicted. †

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NOVEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3306.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1793.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION,

Appointing a Day of General Humiliation, Thanksgiving and Prayer.

WHEREAS it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to put an end to the grievous calamity, that recently afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and it is the duty of all, who are truly sensible of the Divine Justice and Mercy, to employ the earliest moments of returning health in devout expressions of penitence, submission, and gratitude: THEREFORE I have deemed it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing THURSDAY, the *Twelfth Day of December next*, to be holden, throughout the Commonwealth, as a Day of GENERAL HUMILIATION, THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. AND I earnestly exhort and entreat my Fellow-Citizens to abstain, on that day, from all their worldly avocations, and to unite in confessing, with contrite hearts, our manifold sins and transgressions;—in acknowledging, with thankful adoration, the mercy and goodness of the Supreme Ruler and Preserver of the universe,—more especially manifested in our late deliverance;—and in praying, with solemn zeal, that the same mighty power would be graciously pleased to instill into our minds the just principles of our duty to Him, and to our fellow-creatures;—to regulate and guide all our actions by his Holy Spirit;—to avert from all mankind the evils of War, Pestilence, and Famine;—and to bless and protect us in the enjoyment of Civil and Religious Liberty. AND all Officers of the Commonwealth, as well as all Pastors and Teachers, are, also, particularly requested to make known this Proclamation, and, by their example and advice, to recommend a punctual observance thereof within their respective jurisdictions and congregations;—so that the voice of the people, strengthened by its unanimity, and sanctified by sincerity, ascending to the throne of grace, may there find favour and acceptance.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the Independence of America the Eighteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA, Novemebr 27.

ADDRESS AND EXHORTATION

Of the CLERGY of the City of Philadelphia.

A number of the CLERGY of the City of Philadelphia, had some time ago agreed upon the substance of the following ADDRESS and EXHORTATION, but postponed the same, until they might be joined by some of their Brethren, whose return to the city was then daily expected. In the mean time it is with much satisfaction, that they find their design in a great measure anticipated by the *Governor's Proclamation* forsetting apart the same day which they had in contemplation: and as he hath requested the concurrence and aid of the *Clergy* for carrying the design of the Proclamation into effect, they think the publication of what they had before prepared will be conducive to that pious purpose, according to its Address, viz.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

THE Clergy, of different denominations, in the city of Philadelphia, having had under deep meditation the late awful calamity, with which it hath pleased Almighty GOD, in his infinite wisdom, to visit and afflict this city, and devoutly considering the improvement, which, as a CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, it becomes us to make of the *Dispensations* of His Providence, "who doth according to his holy will in the armies of Heaven and among the Inhabitants of the earth," *Have*, with one heart and voice, agreed and concluded it to be their indispensable and sacred duty to *recommend* and *request*—

That a day be set apart, and kept Holy unto the LORD, not merely as a day of THANKSGIVING for that, in all appearance, it hath pleased Him, of his infinite mercy, to stay the rage of the late malignant disorder, (when we had well nigh said, Hath God forgot to be gracious!—) but also as a day of solemn HUMILIATION and PRAYER, joined with the CONFESSION of our manifold sins, and of our neglect and abuse of his former mercies; together with sincere resolutions of future amendment and obedience to his holy will and laws; without which our PRAYERS, PRAISES and THANKSGIVINGS will be vain.

In this solemn review of our past lives, and of the dealings of the Lord with us and our forefathers, let us be serious with ourselves, and search our wounds and sores to the bottom. For although the ALMIGHTY may manifest himself to a people in judgment, as well as mercy, by means of *natural causes*, and with the same breath that he bids the *Pestilence* rage, he can bid its ragings cease; yet his purposes in both are to be our chief consideration, and he hath told us, "That when his judgments are in the land, the inhabitants should learn righteousness."

On this great and humiliating occasion, the CLERGY consider it as needless for them to remind the inhabitants of this land of what GOD hath done for us, and the many instances of his divine favour and interposition, in the establishment of our *civil* LIBERTIES and INDEPENDENCE, together with the enjoyment of the pure doctrines of the GOSPEL of CHRIST and the exercise of his holy religion, according to the rights of conscience, under a *Government of Laws*, and wise civil institutions of our own free and peaceable choice, there being "none to make us afraid."—But the Clergy must consider it as a special and most weighty part of their bounden duty to warn, to exhort, and to press the most earnest enquiry—Whether we have made a due improvement of those innumerable blessings which the Almighty hath, in his goodness, even heaped upon us? Have we, at all times, made *use* of our *civil liberty* itself, as not seeking to *abuse* it? But, more especially, have we fought in good earnest, and in the fear and love of God, to improve our precious *Gospel privileges*, by striving to make the fruits of the same conspicuous in our lives, and "in all holy conversation and godliness?" Or whether, on the contrary, the worship of the TRUE AND LIVING GOD, and the sacred ordinances of the GOSPEL, have not been too much slighted, or neglected, for the false pleasures of this world, its dissipations, its follies, or perhaps the too eager pursuit of its goods and enjoyments?—Evils, which, having their origin too generally among the gay, the rich, and those in higher stations, have, by fatal example, spread themselves downwards among all classes of our people, to the dishonor of God, and the unspeakable injury of their *moral* and *religious* character, as well as the waste and ruin of their temporal subsistance, and the distress and poverty of their families!

Together with this retrospective view of our own conduct, and of the *calamity* from which it hath pleased God to deliver us, who through his mercy survive; let us not forget *to mourn with those that mourn*, to sympathize with them in their *distress*, and to minister to their comfort and relief—This will be a fruitful subject of devout meditation: and, through divine grace, will awaken and make us feelingly alive to all holy and religious impressions;—when we recall to our memory those melancholy days and nights, when corpse after corpse of beloved husbands and wives, dutiful sons and daughters, useful citizens, venerable pastors, in quick and almost uninterrupted succession, were borne along our streets, in the *solitary hearse*, with scarce a friend or relative to follow them to the grave—Oh! let us now consecrate their dust with our tears: and, hoping that they have departed in the Lord, thus supply the solemn rites of Christian interment, which the hard necessity of the times then forbade.

Thus prepared and *humbled* by deep meditation, by confession and repentance of our sins, and prayers for forgiveness and amendment—then our praises and *thanksgivings* to God, for our late deliverance, and for stirring up the hearts of so many of our pious and benevolent brethren throughout the United States, to intercede for us in their *prayers*, and to administer so liberally to the relief of our afflicted and suffering *poor*, will ascend as a sweet incense to heaven, and be a holy and acceptable sacrifice before the throne of grace, through the merits and intercession of our BLESSED SAVIOUR AND REDEEMER JESUS CHRIST.

Subscribed at Philadelphia, November 18th, 1793.

William White,	*John B. Smith,*
Wm. Smith,	*John Dickins,*
John Andrews,	*Joseph Turner,*
Ashbel Green,	*Joseph Hutchins,*
Robert Annan,	*Robert Blackwell,*
Henry Helmuth,	*Christ. V. Keating,*
Samuel Magaw,	*Thomas Ustick,*
Joseph Pilmore,	*Nicholas Collin,*
Wm. Rogers,	*Matthew Magee.*
Frederick Schmidt,	

VIENNA, Sep. 4.

The Duke of Polignac, it is said, has presented a memorial to our court, in the name of Monsieur, protesting against the taking possession of Valenciennes in the name of the Emperor; and demanding that Monsieur should be permitted to make a kind of triumphal entry into the place, as the regent of its lawful sovereign. This step of Polignac is said to be by no means approved of by the court of Vienna.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
Tuesday, September 24, 1793.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Yarmouth, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs. Dated Miakammer, September 15, 1793.

An aid-de-camp of the duke of Brunswick is just arrived, with an account that the duke of Brunswick was yesterday attacked by the French near Pirmazens, but that, by a very judicious manœuvre, he turned their flank so completely as to surround them, when they threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the amount of 3000. He took twenty-seven pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The number of the dead cannot be ascertained, as the duke was left in the pursuit. He also was so fortunate, in the course of the operations, as to burn the baggage and tents of another body of French encamped near Bitche. While the duke was so well employed on one side general Kalkreuth was attacked in another quarter, but very faintly; and the action concluded by his cutting to pieces the regiment emphatically called Les Sans Culottes, and taking 67 men of another corps.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 16.

"We have just brought to this place, on his way to the Hague, his serene highness, William Frederick, second son of his serene higness the prince of Orange. This young prince, who had received a wound in the shoulder, into which great part of his Epaulette was forced, arrived in a very melancholy condition, having been obliged to ride from Menin to Sluys without receiving the least surgical assistance. The French pursued him so closely, that at Coutray where he halted to have his wound dressed, his aide-du camp informed him, that in five minutes, the enemy would be at his heels. He immediately mounted his horse, and throwing over himself an horseman's cloak, instead of his own coat, which had been cut off, rode away for Sluys, attended by Colonel Bentick. There he took a small vessel, which brought him to Holland.

"This attack was so sudden, and made with such violence on the part of the French, that the affair, it is too true, ended in nothing less than the total rout of the Dutch army, which was put to flight, and rapidly pursued for twenty miles. So great was the apprehensions excited by the first intelligence, that vessels were immediately ordered to Williamstadt to afford a passage to any part of the army which might reach that place, and find it necessary to pass. One column of the Dutch troops flew to Antwerp, between fifty and sixty miles from the place of action, and another to Sluys, nearly the same distance, where they arrived in the space of twenty-four hours.

"The Hereditary Prince is at Denise, near Ghent, with a part of his army, and writes, that he is routed; how or in what way, or what is become of the rest of his army, he does not add, but mentions, that, as soon as he can get advices or reports, he will send them. The slaughter of officers is immense. The lists, which are just now handed about, contain generals, colonels, majors, captains, & subalterns, out of number. The young Prince had three horses killed under him, and was mounting the fourth, when he received the wound in his shoulder, besides a slight one on the head, neither of which were dressed, till he reached this place, where the ball and part of his Epaulette were taken out.

"He had a little fever, but it is now better. The Hereditary Prince also received a wound, but his is much slighter. The French seem to have more inclination to attack the Dutch, than any other troops, and more severity towards them, whenever they meet them.

"Our minister, Mr. Elliot, sent an express this morning, from Helvoetsluys, in the Dianna Packet. May his account, which probably will have been published at home before this arrives, be more favourable!

"All the Dutch magazines are at Courtray, and these are thought to have been saved; but the greater part of their artillery, it is feared, was lost at their several posts, near Menin. The latter loss will be hard upon them".

DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Camp at Menin, Sept. 19.

For the two last days and nights we have been expoſed to an inceſſant rain, which we fear may have bad effects, as many of the regiments are uncovered, and thoſe that have a ſufficient number of tents, are entirely unprovided with ſtraw to lie upon.

The horſes have ſuffered much. For two or three days after the retreat, they were almoſt intirely without forage; and moſt of their backs are galled by the conſtant preſſure of the ſaddle, as ſometimes the troops have been obliged to remain mounted, not only in the day time, but during the whole night.

Our ſick and wounded are ſent to Bruges, a very pleaſant and healthy town, were we hope the moſt of them will recover. Many of the poor fellows who were not dangerouſly wounded, actually periſhed on the road for want of aſſiſtance. The ſurgeons did their duty to the beſt of their power: but how could they attend to every individual, when the waggons containing the wounded formed a line of at leaſt two miles; there was one loſs which we much regret, becauſe that it might have been avoided. This was a waggon of ſick

men, left by ſome accident on the ſands near Nieuport, between high and low water mark. On the flood making up, all thoſe who could not move were drowned.

Of the wounded there are not quite two hundred Engliſh. The reſt are chiefly Hanoverians, who formed the army of obſervation, bore the brunt of all the battles. There are now in Nieuport, four Hanoverian regiments, which conſiſted of near 1000 men, and now the four do not make more than 700. There is in one of them an officer, who has to lament the loſs of three brothers killed in the laſt engagement!

We have been told by the priſoners, that when they attacked the Hanoverians, they had three reliefs; theſe bodies were bro't ſucceſſively to the charge. This accounts for their ſuperiority, and for the carnage. The dead lay in ſuch heaps, that they were obliged ſome times to ſtop and move the bodies aſide, to let the columns paſs. The French at firſt took General Freytag's army for Engliſh, becauſe they wore red. The chief diſtinction conſiſts in the yellow faſhes of the officers, ours you know being crimſon.

We are in a conſtant expectation of another fight. Our line extends from hence to within a ſhort diſtance of Furnes, which is occupied by the French. The advanced poſt is held by the legion of French emigrants, which behaved very well, and had about 80 men killed in the late engagement.

It is ſtill thought that our Generals will not give up their deſign on Dunkirk. What would render the acquiſition of Dunkirk particularly deſirable is, that it would be a ſecure and capacious winter quarter for our troops. There are barracks in it that would contain the whole of the Duke's army---at leaſt all the Britiſh, and this place, we underſtood, was to be our own.

Some blame the navy, and others the ordnance, for not being ready to co-operate with us at the ſtipulated time; but after all the delays we ſhould have taken the place, if the army of obſervation had been ſtrong enough to repel Houchard.

Moſt of the attacks made on the ſeveral points laſt week by the French were falſe ones to cover the real attacks againſt the Duke of York's army, and the corps under the Prince of Orange. Theſe they thought moſt vulnerable; and in both they were but too ſucceſsful. I know not what account the Dutch will publiſh of their affairs on the 10th, and the ſucceeding days; but of this I am aſſured, that their army is annihilated for the remainder of the campaign. The few of their officers and men that are to be found, are deſtitute of almoſt every thing. The remnant that was ſaved was carried into Ghent.

Among their loſſes was that of the caiſſe militaire, or military cheſt, with a treaſure that muſt have been very acceptable to the Sans Culottes. Prince Waldeck is certainly taken priſoner, and the Hereditary Prince of Orange is miſſing. Prince Frederick paſſed through Bruges on the 13th, wounded, to Sluys.

The engagement that was expected has not yet taken place, nor has any news arrived ſince yeſterday from the combined army. The Duke of York has been reinforced by five regiments of foot. Three more are on their paſſage.

FIRST OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

From his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland.

Head Quarters at Ghent, Sept 14.

High and Mighty Lords,

I have the honour to inform your High Mightineſſes, that the enemy having driven in our advanced poſts, with an infinitely ſuperior force, attacked yeſterday the poſts of Halluin and Werwick; we were therefore obliged to retreat, but not till after having made the moſt vigorous reſiſtance; and I owe in juſtice to the troops to ſay, that they behaved with the greateſt courage. The retreat was partly towards Harlebeck, and partly towards Rouſſelaerc, and I have ordered the troops to aſſemble here. I cannot yet inform your High Mightineſſes of our loſs, but I have the honour to ſay, that among the wounded is my brother, but only ſlightly in the arm; and alſo Major General Count de Wartenſleben, and Prince Chriſtian of Heſſe Darinſtadt. Among the killed are Lieutenant-Colonels de Teugnageb, Colonel of a battalion of Grenadiers, de Stirum, and de Graveſtein, of the Dutch guards. I ſhall have the honour of making another report on this event.

(Signed)

W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange,
Commander in Chief.

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Ghent, Sept. 15.

High and Mighty Lords,

I have the honour to inform your High Mightineſſes that I have arrived with the troops under my command from Dynſe, at Ghent, and have taken a poſition covered by the Scheldt, the right ſupported by Ghent, where I intend to collect my troops. I cannot yet give your High Mightineſſes a circumſtantial account of the event which happened on the 13th September, as I am not yet favoured with a report; and I have further learned that a great part of the troops are at Ypres and other places, which I have ordered here with all poſſible haſte.

I have further the honour to inform your High Mightineſſes, that this inſtant I have been informed by a letter ſigned by Major General de S. Gravenmore, that after his horſe was killed under him, and he received three wounds, which, however, were not dangerous, he was unable to retreat a foot, and was conducted priſoner from Menin to Liſle.

(Signed)

W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.

The ceſſion of Toulon to the Britiſh Admiral Lord Hood is of the greateſt importance, and may be of the utmoſt ſervice towards haſtening a peace. By this important event all the Counter-revoluioniſts in France have a rallying point. The Britiſh Mediterranean trade is free from any fear of inſult, for not one French man of war or privateer can dare to peep out---the French fleet in that quarter muſt lie inactive, and Corſica will be freed totally from the power of the Convention, as no ſuccours can arrive to aſſiſt the few Republicans that will be ſoon pent up by Paoli and his party.

Queſnoy, which has ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, is a ſmall tho' ſtrong town in the province of Hinault, about eight miles to the South eaſt of Valenciennes, and half way between that town and Landrecy.

Although the taking of Marſeilles by the Republican army, will greatly encourage that party, and depreſs the inſurgents in that quarter; yet it is not probable Toulon can be much effected by that event, for though the two towns are but twenty ſeven miles aſunder, yet General Cantau's army is not ſufficient force to attempt any attack on Toulon. The department of the Var, (formerly part of Provence) in which Toulon ſtands, has its whole ſouth frontier open to the ſea, of which the combined fleets of Britain and Spain are complete maſters.

The eaſt and north eaſt limits join to Piedmont, and the city of Nice; and it is bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Alps (another part of Provence) in which there are very few Convention troops, and not one town of any ſtrength. Hence it may be preſumed the poſſeſſors of Toulon muſt eventually have the command of the towns of Barjols, Brignoles, Frejus, Graſſe and Draguinan. Add to this, the arſenal, dock yards, and ſtore houſes in Toulon, from whence every ſupply of arms and ammunition can be obtained for the Royaliſts. This evinces what a great loſs the ceſſion of that port (which is the Plymouth of France) muſt be to the preſent ſubſiſting Government. A loſs that muſt be ſeverely felt, as there appears no proſpect of a remedy, or even a counter ballance.

The ſole hope of the Convention in reſpect to maritime affairs ſeems to reſt on the Breſt fleet, which is ſaid to have appeared in the channel. There is no doubt but they will come to an action, if they ſee any proſpect of ſucceſs: Lord Howe cannot in honor or in policy decline it, and on the event of this battle the continuation of the war ſeems greatly to hang; if we are victors, the whole naval power of France is at an end, and the republic will be forced to ſue for peace---may every event that can haſten that deſirable object come to paſs.

It was yeſterday reported confidently, that all the regiments in this country, under orders for embarkation, are immediately to be ſhipped off, as alſo another detachment of 200 matroſſes from the royal regiment of Iriſh artillery.

Orders, it is ſaid, are iſſued, for the muſter and embodying all the Chelſea and Kilmainham penſioners in this kingdom, that ſhall be found capable of performing garriſon duty.

Laſt Saturday evening forty ſail of tranſports arrived at the Cove of Cork, to take on board the 5th and 6th dragoon guards, the 12th light dragoons, and 39th, 43d, 56th, 64th, and 70th regiments of foot deſtined for foreign ſervice.

Thurſday his Majeſty's ſhip the Brilliant, and Amphitrite armed veſſel, with eight ſail of tranſports under their convoy, having on board the 42d and 37th regiments, ſailed from the Downs for Oſtend.

BRUSSELS, September 14.

We are informed from good authority, that the garriſons of Cambray and Bouchain, and a part of that of Douai, having joined on the night between the 11th and 12th of the month, proceeded to attack our advanced poſts between Aveſne-le-Sec and Villers en Couchie; that this body, amounting to 6000 infantry and 700 cavalry, had along with them nineteen cannons; ſcarcely had they advanced into the plain, when they were attacked in their turn by the regiment of light horſe of Kinſky, two diviſions of Naſſau cuiraſſieurs, three diviſions of huſſars and a diviſion of royal allemande; the cavalry commanded by the Prince de Reuſs routed the enemy after a very ſhort reſiſtance, cut in pieces 1500 of them, took 1000 priſoners, beſides 12 cannon, and diſperſed the reſt, bur could not overtake the French cavalry, which galloped off; in fine, 10,000 Frenchmen having at the ſame time attacked the Imperial troops in the foreſt of Mormal, were equally repulſed with conſiderable loſs. We expect further details on the ſubject of this intelligence.

HAGUE, September 15.

On the 10th inſt. the States General received the following letter:

"*High and mighty Lords,*

"I have the honour to inform your high mightineſſes, that the day before yeſterday the advanced poſt of Koneq was attacked by two columns of the enemy detached from Bondues and Linſelles; Count Byland, who commanded the advanced poſts, defeated the enemy with conſiderable loſs. A detachment of the horſe guards, commanded by Cornet Fagel, took five priſoners. This morning all my advanced poſts were attacked, but the enemy were obliged to retire, and the advanced poſts ſtill retain their former poſition. The poſt of Meſſines, defended by Colonel de Lynden, though attacked by a ſuperior force, reſiſted the enemy with ſuch bravery, that they were obliged to fall back. Nevertheleſs there was ſome reaſon to fear, that on account of the large reinforcements received by the enemy, the Colonel would be under the neceſſity of retiring. But thoſe apprehenſions have not been confirmed. In all the different attacks, as far as I can learn, only one officer (Captain d'Anglefort) and one ſoldier, have been killed, and five or ſix wounded---Lieut. Col. Maleprade has received a light contuſion.

"My aid-de-camp Fagel, whom I ſent to the Duke of York, returned this evening, with intelligence that Field Marſhal Freytag had retreated to Hondſchote, and that he had been wounded in the arm. As ſoon as my left wing ſhall be reinforced by the Imperial troops, I hope, if circumſtances permit me, to make a movement to the right, for the purpoſe of preventing, as much as in my power, the enemy from penetrating further.

(Signed)

"*W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange.*

Head-quarters at Menin, 8th Sept.

A Courier arrived at the Hague laſt night with the intelligence of ſeveral ſevere conteſts on the 12th inſtant. On the one ſide the French, ignorant of the ſurrender of Le Queſnoy, had attacked the troops of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and had been defeated with conſiderable loſs. In another quarter, however, their efforts appear to have been ſucceſsful againſt the Duke of York, who had received a reinforcement from the Prince of Orange. The particulars have not yet been received; but it is certain that the battle was very bloody, and that among the killed, wounded, and miſſing, are perſons of the firſt rank.

September 16. Yeſterday intelligence was brought of a freſh attack made by the French upon the troops of the Republic near Menin, by which the latter, on account of the enemy's ſuperior force, were obliged to quit their poſition, and to fall back towards Ghent. His Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince Frederick of Orange, who was wounded on this occaſion by a ſhot in his arm, arrived laſt night at his palace in the wood.

P. S. Prince Frederick has enjoyed very good reſt during laſt night, and his Highneſs is now in a fair way of recovery.

AMSTERDAM, September 16.

The King of Pruſſia having taken the reſolution to make a general aſſault upon the lines of Weiſſembourg, has been diſſuaded from it, as is ſaid, by a General of the French Patriots, who deſerted on the 23d of Auguſt. According to his report, thoſe formidable lines are defended by 45,000 French, and the troops are ſtationed there in ſuch an advantageous manner, that it is hardly poſſible to diſlodge them from thence.

The Auſtrian troops, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, the inroads of the enemy in the province of Luxembourg, have erected redoubts, which are protected by batteries between Duinant and Givet, and in order to prevent their coming acroſs the woods, they have cut down trees for abbatis.

According to the laſt letters from Colonge, the Elector Palatine's health is much impaired; which had determined his heir apparent, the reigning Duke of Deux Ponts, to repair to Duſſeldorff, in order to be near at hand, in caſe his Serene Highneſs's illneſs ſhould terminate fatally.

LEYDEN, September 16.

By diſpatches from the army this day, it appears that the battle between the French and Marſhal Freytag laſted 18 hours, and that the Hanoverians alone loſt 2000 men.—The garriſon of Dunkirk in the ſortie made to co-operate with General Houchard, had the advantage of finding the Duke of York in an unfavourable poſition near the ſea ſide, and within the reach of the fire of the French gun-boats, commanded by Caſtaigner.

SALEM, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Captain Benjamin Crownſhield, to his friend here, dated Fort Royal, Sept. 29, 1793.

"I had been in this place but ſix days, before every one of my crew were taken down with a fever, that ſome called the plague. My mate was ſick four days, and died—Two American veſſels have been deprived of every officer on board, by the fever---A brig from New-Bedford, the Supercargo, Captain, Mate, and boy, all died in the courſe of ſeven days, and the veſſel left deſtitute."

NEW-YORK, November 21.

New details from the Gazettes of France arrived at Boſton, on the 25th of September.

General D'Agabert has beaten the Spaniards at Mount Blanc, and taken the towns of Poicerda and Biver.

The rebels of the ci-devant foreſts, driven by the troops of the republic, have fallen back upon Lyons, which has ſince been blockaded, and ſeemed diſpoſed to acknowledge its fault.

The Piedmonteſe again climb up their mountains. Furnes is in the poſſeſſion of the troops of the republic. The enemy falls back upon New-Port, and is making preparations for retreating to Oſtend. Toulon has in reality been betrayed into the hands of the Engliſh, but the French republicans are maſters of the heights, and have at the gates an army of ſixty thouſand men. The waters are cut off from the town—the heavy artillery is arrived, and Cartaux, who commands the army, has already driven the Engliſh and Spaniards from all the out-poſts. The regular attack was immediately to commence, and to be powerfully ſeconded by the Sans Culottes of the town. It is hoped that neither an enemy nor a traitor will remain in Toulon after this expedition. Furnaces were prepared to fire red hot-balls from the heights upon the veſſels in the road.

The committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſe in this city, are happy to confirm to their fellow citizens, the agreeable intelligence, that health is reſtored to the city of Philadelphia—at the ſame time they find it neceſſary to make it known.

That, real danger is ſtill to be apprehended from the bedding and clothing of thoſe who have been ill of the malignant fever.---The committee have received ſatisfactory information, that numbers of valuable, but infected, beds have been given to the nurſes and attendants of the ſick, many of which will probably be offered for ſale---they are alſo aſſured, that attempts have been made to ſhip on freight conſiderable quantities of beds and bedding, from Philadelphia, for this city; which were prudently refuſed by the perſon appled to---

Therefore reſolved, that in the opinion of this committee, it would be unſafe, and inexpedient, to admit the introduction into this city, of beds and bedding of any kind, or feathers in bags, or otherwiſe; alſo ſecond hand wearing apparel of every ſpecies, coming from places infected with the yellow fever---and that whoever ſhall attempt ſo high handed an offence, againſt the lives and health of the inhabitants of this city, will juſtly merit their reſentment and indignation.

And in order to prevent the introduction of ſo great a calamity, the committee recommend to their fellow citizens throughout the ſtate, to be cautious from whom they purchaſe feather beds, bedding, feathers in bags, or otherwiſe, and ſecond hand wearing apparel.

The committee likewiſe recommend to the inhabitants of thoſe places in New-Jerſey, who have immediate communication both with Philadelphia and this city, to aid them in their endeavours to avert a calamity, which has already been attended with ſuch melancholy conſequences.

And the maſters of veſſels coming from places lately infected are hereby notified, that unleſs they ſtrictly comply with the recommendations of the committee, they will be obliged to perform quarantine, agreeable to law.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1793.

Note. The ſeveral Printers in this city and the neighbouring ſtates are requeſted to inſert the foregoing in their reſpective papers a ſufficient length of time to make it generally known.

PITTSBURGH, November 16.

We are ſorry to hear, that a few days previous to the marching of the Kentucky volunteers, to join our army, Gen. Scott, who was to command, fell from his horſe, and was ſo much hurt that he could not accompany them.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, on the Briſtol road, between the eight and nine mile ſtones, on the 21ſt of October laſt, a BROWN HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed to be about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ JOHN KEEN.

November 25, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, the 17th inſtant, a young ſtray red COW, both ears cropped. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN.

9th mo. 19th, 1793. ‡

ALBANY, Nov. 20.

With the deepeſt regret we mention, that about half paſt 10, P. M. on Sunday evening, a moſt tremendous fire broke out in this city, in an out-houſe belonging to Leonard Ganſevoort, Eſq; in the centre of the block formed by the junction of Market and State-ſtreets, Maiden and Middle lane. When it firſt broke out but a light breeze blew from the northward, yet in a ſhort time it ſpread with irreſiſtible fury in all directions. It laid waſte that part of the weſt ſide of Market ſtreet, from the dwelling houſe and ſtore of Mr. Daniel Hale, northerly to the dwelling houſe of Mr. Teunis Ts. Van Vechten. In this ſpace were deſtroyed the dwelling houſes, ſtores, &c. of Meſſrs. D. Waters, John G. Van Schaick, E. Willet, J. Maley, J. Caldwell and Pearſon, C. Glen, P. W. Douw, Maley and Cuyler, and Mrs. Beckman, a part of whoſe houſe was occupied as a ſtocking factory by Mr. Johnſon. The houſe of Mr. Van Schaick was occupied as a ſtore and dwelling houſe by Mr. W. Hagherty. Part of the houſe of Mr. Douw was occupied as a glaſs warehouſe by Meſſ. M'Clellan, MacGregor and Co. On the North ſide of State-ſtreet were conſumed, the new and elegant brick dwelling houſe of Mr. T. Barry, part of which was occupied as the ſtore of Meſſ. Barry and Hill, the ſtore houſe of Mr. G. W. Van Schaick, occupied by Meſſ. D. and G. Blakely, Merchants; the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Mott, part of which was occupied as a ſtore by Mr. J. M'Millan, merchant; the dwelling houſe of Mr. C. K. Vanderberg, front occupied by Mr G. Porter, Merchant-taylor; a ſtore of Mr. Vanderburg, unoccupied; the dwelling houſe of Mr. L. Ganſevoort; the dwelling houſe occupied by Meſſ. Dexter and Pomeroy, druggiſts and apothecaries; the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Hilton, occupied in front by Mr. J. M'Burney, watch-maker, and the Rev. J. Mairs, in rear by Mrs. Hilton and family, the houſe occupied by Mr. A. Ellifon, bookſeller, the ſtore of Meſſrs. T. and S. Mather, merchants, and the printing office and bindery of Meſſrs. Charles and George Webſter; under the ſame roof, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Volkert S. Veeder, occupied in part by himſelf, and in part as a ſtore by Jeremiah Clarke and ſon, merchants; the dwelling houſe of Mr. P. Van Bergen, the ſhop of do, occupied by Mr. W. Brower, ſhoemaker; and the dwelling houſe of Mr. J. Sharp, barber; and do. of Mr. C. Wyncoop, occupied by Mr. J. Abbot Watchmaker. On Middle-Lane an extenſive painter's ſhop of Meſſrs. C. and D. Hewſon; the new ſtorehouſe of Meſſrs. T. and S. Mather, C. Glen and I. Deforeſt; the ſtorehouſes and ſtables of Mrs. Fonda, and Mr. V. S. Veeder (the ſtorehouſe occupied by Meſſrs. J. Clarke and ſon); the ſtables of Mr. P. Douw, Mr. P. Van Bergen, Mrs. Viſſcher, Mr. Hewſon, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Beckman, Mr. Deforeſt——In Maiden-Lane, the Dwelling houſe of Mr. Deforeſt, and the new ſtorehouſe of Meſſrs. Maley and Cuyler, were entirely conſumed; alſo a houſe of Mr. J. Maley, occupied by Mr. Hanſon, and ſeveral other houſes in this ſtreet much injured.—The ſtable of Mr. Teunis Ts. Van Vetchen, was deſtroyed, and his houſe on Market-ſtreet and Maiden-lane conſiderably damaged—beſides buildings above mentioned, all the ſtables, ſtores, and other outhouſes of all the ſufferers in State and Market-ſtreets, and ſouth ſide of Maiden-lane, were deſtroyed.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1793,
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

I believe I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have juſt written to the Attorney-General of the United States, to demand of him, that Meſſrs. Jay and King, the one Chief Juſtice, and the other a Senator of the United States, who have publiſhed in the Newſpapers a libel againſt me, ſhould be proſecuted at the Federal Court.—I have to this moment omitted nothing to aſcertain the falſity of the perfidious impoſture, to which theſe gentlemen have not been aſhamed to add their names. It is with this view, I ventured to write to the Preſident of the United States; it is with this view, that my Friends have called in many papers upon Mr. Jay and Mr. King, to produce the proofs of their aſſertion; but the anſwer which you were charged to make me, Sir, being as indeciſive as the ſilence of theſe gentlemen was profound, a judicial enquiry alone remains for me to confound thoſe who have traduced me, both as delegate of the French people, and as an individual. This ſatisfaction will be the moſt agreeable I can obtain, for I have only wiſhed for the eſteem of a free and virtuous people, of whatſoever country they might be; it is doubtleſs greivous to ſee at this day calumny bent upon purſuing me, and the benevolence of a people whom I revere, ſurpriſed from me, as well as that of their firſt magiſtrate. But what will be my ſatisfaction, when truth alone ſhall force thoſe, who now miſconſtrue both my intentions and my principles, to do juſtice to my courage, my unſhaken patriotiſm, and the purity of my conduct.

Accept my reſpects,

GENET.

Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.

Copy of a letter from the miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH, Attorney-General of the United States.

New-York, the 14th Nov. 1793,
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

More preſſing avocations have hitherto prevented my applying to you on the ſubject of a public inſult to my nation and to myſelf, which I underſtand from gentlemen of the law here you are the perſon officially to be made acquainted with. I encloſe you, ſir, a newſpaper, printed in New-York, in which the Chief Juſtice of the United States, Mr. Jay, and a Senator of the United States, Mr. King, have certified to the public, as a declaration of mine, what is utterly and totally falſe. To you, ſir, who are doubtleſs acquainted with the contemptible arts practiſed by party to hurt the characters, ſuppoſed to obſtruct their views, it is needleſs to enlarge upon the injury this certificate has done the cauſe of my country in the opinion of this, or the perſonal dilemma into which it has, or was intended, plunged myſelf. The lie having effected its purpoſe, I can, unfortunately for juſtice, but too ſlowly follow it with detection. It is, however, a duty I owe my own official character, to procure a public proſecution of a calumny, which nothing but their public ſituation, who are the authors of it, induce me to think more of, than the reſt of low newſpaper abuſe to which I have been ſo much accuſtomed.

As you are, as I am informed, from your official ſituation, the proſecutor of outrages committed by citizens of the United States, either againſt foreign nations or their repreſentatives to the United States, I am ſatisfied that it is ſufficient for me to acquaint you of the ſcandalous falſity of the charge againſt me, to induce you to take ſuch ſteps, at the enſuing Federal Court, as the honor of your own country as well as of mine, exact upon ſuch an occaſion. I ſhall attend you for this purpoſe at any time and place you point out, and deſire to be favored with your anſwer, when and where that muſt be.

Accept my reſpects,

GENET.

Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States of America.

Anſwer of Mr. *Randolph*, Attorney-General of the United States, to Mr. *Genet*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Germantown, Nov. 19, 1793.

SIR,

I this moment received the letter which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th inſtant. Underſtanding that you purpoſe to return to Philadelphia ſhortly, and conceiving from this circumſtance, that it will be the moſt convenient place for yourſelf, I ſhall be ready to have a perſonal interview with you there on the ſubject of the letter, whenever you may think proper to ſignify to me the time which will beſt ſuit you.

I have the honor, &c.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

*** The Printers throughout the United States, who have publiſhed Mr. Jay's and Mr. King's Certificate, are requeſted to do the ſame for the above communications.

November 25.

Mr. Genet having at length, under his ſignature, publicly denied his having ſaid that "he would appeal from the Preſident to the people;" we are authorized to aſſure the public, that Mr. Jay and Mr. King will ſhortly proceed to lay before them, a particular ſtatement of the evidence and circumſtances relative to that tranſaction.

(Diary.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

By the Ship MOHAWK, Capt. ALLEN, arrived laſt evening from LONDON, we have received from our ſeveral correſpondents, papers to the 28th September. They contain an official account of an advantage gained over the French near Menin by Gen. Beaulieu, in which about 400 French fell, alſo an account of a victory obtained by the Duke of Brunſwick over the French near Pirmazens, in which he made 3000 priſoners. The following articles are extracted from papers of the 27th and 28th:

LONDON, Sept. 27.

On Wedneſday another meſſenger arrived from the Earl of Yarmouth. It does not appear that he has brought any further account of the victory obtained over the French on the 14th, although the Duke of Brunſwick was left in purſuit of the army when the firſt account came away.

The truth is that very little is known in detail of the operations on the Rhine. We know only in general that much blood has been ſpilt; that poſts have been forced and incurſions made into the enemy's territory on both ſides; but that the allied armies have never been able effectually to break the line of defence eſtabliſhed by the French.

Sept. 28. The laſt private letters received from the army, ſtate it as a rumour coming from the Eaſtward, that the trenches had been opened before Maubeuge, and that the Auſtrian General, count Wenzel Colloredo, had the command of the beſieging army. The capture of this place, it was underſtood, is to ſet a concluſion to the labours of the campaign.

The King of Pruſſia's army, on the Rhine, has been chiefly ſupplied with proviſions from the department of the Mozelle. The commiſſioners interrupted the communication in the beginning of this month, but it will probably be ſoon renewed.

General O'Meara, the commandant of Dunkirk, and who was ſuperceded on account of the ſuſpicion of his carrying on a correſpendence with the duke of York, contrived to make his eſcape, and rumour ſays, that he is ſafely arrived in England. The following is an extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 4th September 1793, from an Iriſh gentleman then in that place, to his brother in this city.

"I find the Liverpool privateers are intent on taking your veſſels. Yeſterday a ſhip called the Siſters, belonging to New-York, and bound to a port in France, was brought in here—I ſincerely wiſh, and have no doubt, the captors will be diſappointed, though I am ready to believe our government will abet every thing of the kind, as much as they think they can with prudence—I am really afraid you at laſt will be involved in this war, which will add to the diſtreſs of this country; and it ſeems as though they were endeavouring to draw down deſtruction on their own heads."

SIR,

AS I am deſirous to lay before the legiſlature, a ſtatement of the circumſtances attending the calamity, which has recently viſited the city of Philadelphia, permit me, through you, to requeſt the aid of the college of Phyſicians, in ſatisfying the following enquiries.

Was the diſorder imported, or not? If imported, when, by what means, and from what place? If not imported—what were the probable cauſes that produced it?

What meaſures ought to be purſued to purify the city from any latent infection? and what precautions are beſt calculated to guard againſt the future occurrence of a ſimilar calamity?

I am perſuaded that the public ſpirit and benevolence of the college of Phyſicians, will induce them chearfully to excuſe, and to comply with this requeſt, which is intended to eſtabliſh a foundation for regulations that may co operate with their profeſſional labours, in preſerving to their fellow-citizens the invaluable bleſſing of health.

I am, with great eſteem, SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Germantown, October 30th, 1793.

Dr. REDMAN, Preſident of the College of Phyſicians.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am deſirous to lay before the legiſlature a particular ſtatement of the circumſtances that have attended the calamity, with which the city has recently been viſited; and as your benevolent exertions have offered the beſt opportunity of information on the ſubject; permit me to requeſt the favour of ſuch anſwers as you may be able to give to the following enquiries.

At what time and place did the diſorder make its appearance? and to what quarters of the city did its ravages extend?

How many citizens have died ſince the commencement of the diſorder? how many recovered, who had been afflicted with it? and what number of orphans have been deprived of their parents on this occaſion?

What accommodations and ſupplies were provided for the ſick and poor? what monies have been diſburſed, and what debts have been incurred?

What is the amount of the charitable contributions for the relief of the ſick and poor; diſtinguiſhing between the amount of the actual grants, and engagements, by way of ſecurity to the bank for making loans?

What meaſures are neceſſary to purify the city from any latent infection? and what general precautions ought to be taken to guard againſt a ſimilar calamity in future?

The ſame motives which prompt me to make this application, will induce you, Gentlemen, to excuſe it: and I am confident that we may all ſecurely truſt to the ſympathy and liberality of the legiſlature for aid and ſupport, as well to derray the recent expences, as to provide againſt the return of ſo great a calamity.

I am, with ſincere eſteem,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Germantown, 30th October 1793.

To the committee for the relief of the ſick and poor of the city of Philadelphia, Matthew Clarkſon, Eſq. Chairman.

Sunday laſt arrived at New-Caſtle, the Nancy, Capt. Devereux, in fourteen weeks from Belfaſt, with 260 paſſengers. She had been greatly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, and had been diſmaſted.

Jonathan Mifflin, Eſq. is elected caſhier of the Bank of Pennſylvania, in the room of Edward Fox, Eſq. reſigned.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Captain THOMAS MOORE, late of Marcus Hook, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in the ſame in legal form, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

HANNAH MOORE, Executrix,
JOHN CROZER, Executor.

November 23, 1793. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the plantation belonging to Richard Peters, Eſquire, joining the Lancaſter road, between the three and four mile ſtones, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, between 9 and 10 years old, 14 or 15 hands high: He is a natural pacer, was never docked, ſhod before, and has a mark on one of his fore feet, occaſioned by the cork of a ſhoe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB AMOS.

October 3, 1793. ‖

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their convenience, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing, and ſigned by the perſon ſo applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

A PLANTATION.

To be ſold, at private ſale,

A PLANTATION in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 4½ from Norriſtown, on the Skippack road, well ſituated for a ſtore, &c. containing 102 acres, 12 thereof are well watered and good meadow, and more may be eaſily made; 35 acres good wood land; the reſt plough land in good order and a good thriving young orchard. Thereon are erected, a ſtone houſe, frame barn and ſtables, in good repair, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring of water, and an excellent well of water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN WENTZ adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county.

GEORGE WENTZ.

November 25, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of George Scott, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 17th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 77 acres, more or leſs, partly in Moreland and Abington townſhips, Montgomery county. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, and a well of water near the houſe; alſo ſix acres of meadow, ten or twelve acres of wood land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees; the remainder is good arable land. The premiſes are in good repair, and may be viewed at any time previous to the day of ſale, by applying to Harmon Yerkes, reſiding on the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at time of ſale, by

HARMON YERKES,
SAMUEL ERWIN, } Executors.

November 26, 1793. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from his bail, on the 22d day of Auguſt laſt, a certain George Gallagher, an inhabitant of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, uſed to go about as a pedlar to Maryland; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, long viſage, light brown hair tied behind, between 30 and 40 years of age, and is a ſly artful fellow; had on, when he made his eſcape, a large cocked hat, a drab coloured ſurtout, lined with red, an under coat of a mixed colour; he frequently wore a red coat; his other cloaths are unknown. The above reward will be paid to any perſon apprehending the ſaid George Gallagher, ſo that he can be delivered to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, or ſecured in any gaol in this ſtate, or in the United States.

PETER M'GURK,
HUGH MAGUIRE.

¶ Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 20, 1793.

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling, wholesale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1794:
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of FRANCIS LESHER, late of the Northern Liberties, Inn-keeper, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; And all persons having any demands against the said estate are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to
BARBARA LESHER, Administratrix.
November 19, 1793. *

Found, on the morning of the 16th instant,
A BANK NOTE.
The owner, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, may have it again. Nov. 19.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the Square and Compass, in Haverford township, a likely sorrel MARE. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
FREDERICK BITTLE.
September 12, 1793. *

The sale of the following Estate was unavoidably postponed on account of the late illness in Philadelphia.

To be sold at public vendue,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, subject to the leases of the present tenants, which will expire on the 25th day of March next,
MOORE-HALL,
The estate of the late William Moore, Esq;
SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the township of Charlestown, in the county of Chester, distant twenty-three miles from this city. The estate consists of upwards of five hundred acres of choice LAND, three hundred of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow---the mansion house is spacious, convenient and airy, situated upon a high and healthy spot, commanding a most delightful view; the barn is very large, the stables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable grist-mill on the premises near the mansion house, on a never-failing stream called Pickering, running through the estate, and watering a great body of meadow; this stream empties itself into the Schuylkill in front of the house; it formerly supplied water for a saw-mill, which might be replaced, with much ease, at a small expence, and carried on advantageously.

The original tract is now divided into three distinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the mansion house, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent stone houses, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and stables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair, and has increased very considerably in value by the improvements of the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

Any person inclining to treat for the premises, previous to the day fixed for the public sale, may know the terms by applying to LEWIS WEISS, or to PETER MILLER, in this city, or at the mansion house, at Moore-Hall.
Philadelphia, 14th November, 1793. tf.

Four Dollars Reward.
STRAYED away, on Wednesday the 6th inst from Mr. Simmons's stable, in Seventh-street, between Arch and Race-streets, a black HORSE, four years old, supposed to be fourteen hands and one inch high, a small star in his forehead, the mane laying on the near side, a scar on one side of his nose, a long switch tail, and newly shod before. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, No. 88, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
Nov, 18th. MATTHEW WEAVER.

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennsbury Manor,
A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.
CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.
Also for sale, a Ship's Copper Boiler, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

FOR SALE,
A VERY valuable overshot Merchant, Grist and Saw Mill, on a never-failing stream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limestone Land, seven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, and six acres of wood-land. The mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with three boulting-chests, the cloths all in good order, two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country stones; from this mill is sent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, with a stone cave and cooper's shop, together with a large stone barn, forty by thirty feet;---situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good fording-place over the same, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and easy to transport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are several other mill-seats on this estate, with water sufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would suit a stone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are several marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public securities.

Also, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewise, two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, on the Paquess creek, in Sussex county, New-Jersey. The greatest part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak swamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-house. Sussex is now considered the second county in Jersey in point of numbers, and is by far the most thriving in it. *
Enquire at No. 212, North Front-street.

WILLIAM ZANE,
At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.
3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.
Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

READING HOWELL,
HAS for sale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennsylvania, price 4 Dollars; Also his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jersey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-street.
July 24, 1793. 8 w.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59 North Front-street,
Webster, Adgate & White
Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing-Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT ERWIN, senior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers and pay the same; and all persons who have any just demands against the said estate, may call and receive the same of
ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,
Their humble servant.
MICHAEL KITTS.
N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. t. f.

Wrought Iron Chests
Made and sold by
JOHN WUCHERER,
Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;
Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.
He also performs most other kinds of
Black and White Smiths Work,

Eight Dollars Reward.
STOLEN on the night of the 16th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, near Brandywine Meeting-House, a bright bay HORSE, a sore on his off shoulder, occasioned by the bite of a horse, his back has been galled with the saddle, which has left a scar, paces and trots, but most natural to pace when first moved, 15½ hands high, heavy and well made for the draught, 15 years old last spring. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse and TWO for the thief or his ears, and all reasonable charges paid by
CHARLES REED.
August 19, 1793. ¶

FOR SALE.
A TRACT of LAND containing 90 acres, 50 of which are in excellent wood, 8 of meadow, the remainder cleared and well fenced, the whole well watered; there are on the premises, a small stone house, and log house adjoining, with a good barn, stables and barracks, and an excellent new spring-house; situate in Montgomery county, Abington township, between 12 and 13 miles from the city, joining lands of Robert Fletcher, Samuel Simpson and others. For terms of sale, apply to said Robert Fletcher or the subscriber, living near Jenkin-town, on the old York road.
MOSES SHEPPARD.
Seventh Month, 8th, 1793. ‡

To be sold at private sale,
The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:
LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a servant man, named Christian Ludwick Burger, by trade a taylor, about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, brownish hair which he wears tied, has a brisk walk, and in walking declines very much, a well-behaved fellow, speaks broken English, good German and a little French; had on, when he went away, a green striped half lapelled nankeen coat, with buttons covered of the same, a white streaked muslin jacket, yellow nankeen breeches, blue striped stockings, brass shoe buckles with a narrow rim, and a high crowned hat; he has also taken other clothes with him, among which were a dark blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, a pair lead coloured striped cotton denim breeches, and several other articles, such as jackets, shirts, &c. It is thought there are more in company with him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living at No. 30. in Mulberry-street, between Front and Second-streets,
JOHN H. GENTHER.
August 5, 1793. ¶
N. B. He is about 28 years of age.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, near Moorestown, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the morning of the 21st instant, a smallish size bay HORSE, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots rough, and slack of courage, handsome made, had his mane lately cut on the under side, had a long stout dock, flat footed, no shoes and inclined to kick up if two persons were to get on him at once; he has a small blemish on the near eye, no natural marks, except some few grey hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and gives information to Daniel Cooper, at the ferry opposite Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by
EDWARD FRENCH.
August 23, 1793. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do, one brownish do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowsers, one of top-sail duck; several pair of cotton stockings; one pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negro's house, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will secure him, so that his master shall have him again.
JOHN ODENHEIMER.
N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.
Chester, August 21, 1792.

Sixty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscribers, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 20th instant, two likely, active, NEGRO MEN. They are stout well made fellows, and very much alike; the one named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and of a pleasant, open countenance. He had on, and took with him, three new shirts, and one old fine one; a wool hat, much worn; a very good homespun cloth coat, with short skirts and slip pockets; one striped vest pattern jacket, and one of calfskin, dressed with hair on, and much worn; one pair red and white striped cotton trowsers, and two pair of coarse tow linen; and other cloathing not known. He speaks the English and German languages.

The other named FRANK, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and looks down when spoken to. Had on, and took with him, a new wool hat; a grey coating coat and waistcoat, and a striped cotton waistcoat; one pair of narrow black and white striped cotton trowsers, and one pair of tow cloth, dyed olive-green; one pair of white woolen stockings, one pair of thread, soaled with linen, and one pair of cotton. It is supposed the above fellows are gone towards Philadelphia, as they have frequently driven waggons to that place. Whoever secures said Negroes, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, from
† SAMUEL COOK,
July 25, 1793. JAMES ANDERSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or STOLEN last night, from the Subscriber's Plantation, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, an iron-grey MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands, a natural trotter, two white saddle marks on the near side of her back, her near hind foot white, a short switch tail, and her shoulder rubbed with the collar. Whoever secures the mare and thief (if stolen) so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges.
¶ JEHU ROBERTS.
Eighth Month, 14th, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, some time in June last, a dark red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,
† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

Six Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, at Trenton in New-Jersey, on the 21st day of June last, a negroe servant man, named Taff, about 22 years of age, of a short and strong make, he often calls himself David Oakford; had on, when he went away, a shirt, trowsers and hat only. He is not a slave, but has between five and six years to serve the subscriber; has been lately seen in Philadelphia; he lived some years ago at Salem, in New Jersey. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in gaol, either in Philadelphia, or in the town of Salem, New Jersey, and give information thereof to the subscriber, or bring him home, shall receive the above reward. SAMUEL LEAKE.
Trenton, July 3, 1793. § 4 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.